Registered No. M—1175

The Mysore Gazette.

Vol. 69] PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY [No. 40

BANGALORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1934.

PART III—Section 1

NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT

CHIEF SECRETARIAT

No. G. 2548—*Mily.* 22-34-3, *dated* 13*th September* 1934.

It is hereby notified that candidates in the Mysore State who desire admission to the Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, should submit their applications (in duplicate) in the undermentioned form, so as to reach the Chief Secretary to Government not later than the 12th October 1934.

Candidates must have attained the age of 11 years and be under 12 years on the 20th January 1935.

Information relating to the conditions of admission, course of study, fees, selection and nomination of candidates, etc., is contained in the "Regulations for the Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun (1934)," printed copies of which are obtainable from the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi or from the Superintendent, Government Press, Mount Road, Madras, on payment of annas 2 per copy.

To be submitted in duplicate.

Form of application for admission to the Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun.

1. Name in full. (To be typewritten or hand printed.)	
2. Date of birth (This must be definitely stated.)	

3. Name, occupation and address of father or guardian.	
4. Caste, religion and sect	
5. Permanent address in India of parent or guardian.	
6. Brief resume of military service rendered by candidate's father and near relatives.	
7. Remarks by Medical Officer	
8. Remarks by Military Officer, if any, consulted by the Local Authority.	
9. Remarks of recommending authority	

Place.....

Date... ..... 193 .

Signature of recommending authority.

Designation.

Annexure to form of application for admission to the Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun.

I, ...father/guardian of..... .... a candidate for admission to the Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, declare that it is my desire that my son/ward should make the Indian Army, Air Force, or Royal Indian Marine his profession in life.

I further declare that I have made myself acquainted with the fees payable at the Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, and subsequently at the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun (*viz.*, Rs. 3,850 for a course of 2½ years); and at the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell (*viz.*, £286-8 for a course of 2 years); and expenditure to be incurred in connection with the training of cadets for appointment as commissioned officers of the Royal Indian Marine (*viz.*, £250 in the case of the Executive Branch and £475 for the Engineer Branch); and that I am able and willing to pay the prescribed fees and meet the expenditure in the case of the Royal Indian Marine, as also the incidental expenses.

I declare also that :—

(*a*) if my son/ward withdraws from the Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College before appearing at an examination for admission to the Indian Military Academy, the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, or the Royal Indian Marine;

or

(*b*) if, having been declared successful at one of the examinations mentioned at (*a*) above, does not proceed to one of the institutions with the intention of adopting the Indian Army, Indian Air Force, or Royal Indian Marine as his profession,

for reasons within his control or mine (on which points final decision will rest with the Government of India), I shall be required to pay the full cost which Government may have incurred on his education at the Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College.

I declare also that my son/ward is unmarried and that he will remain a bachelor whilst at the College and until he has completed, subsequently, a course at the Indian Military Academy, Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, or for admission to the Royal Indian Marine.

Place.....

Date.....

Signature of parent/guardian.

No. P. 1628—*Pol.* 40-34-8, *dated* 27—29*th September* 1934.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to extend the provisions of Section 56 of the Mysore Police Regulation V of 1908 as amended from time to time, to Bellur village, Nagamangala Taluk, Mysore District.

By Order,
R. RANGA RAO,
Chief Secretary to Government.

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

No. D. 2286—*A & E.* 82-34-2, *dated* 27*th September* 1934.

The following Press Communique dated the 20th September 1934, of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, regarding Coriander is published for general information.

PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

CORIANDER.

Simla, dated 20*th September* 1934.

Coriander is a commodity which rarely appears in statistics or official publications but which is a fairly important condiment in Indian cookery and is one of those minor crops which give a fairly high return to the cultivator. Grown mainly for internal consumption, we have never the less a substantial export which at present price is valued at about Rs. 5 lakhs per annum, our principal customers being the Straits Settlements and Ceylon.

During the visit of the Ceylon Trade Deputation in 1933 mention was made of the fact that Indian Coriander seed seemed to be losing ground in the Ceylon market and a complaint was received both in regard to its flavour and the purity of the samples. In particular it was stated that the Coriander seed shipped from India to Ceylon contained disproportionate amounts of husk and dirt and compared unfavourably with Coriander from Morocco.

Through the courtesy of the Chief Collector of Customs, Ceylon, the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research was able to obtain samples of Russian Coriander, Moroccan Coriander, Tuticorin Coriander and Rangoon Coriander as imported into Ceylon. For comparison typical trade samples of Coriander from the Udamalpet Market in the Coimbatore District were obtained. These were examined in detail by the Agricultural Chemist to Government, Madras, whose report is being published in the forthcoming number of Agriculture and Live Stock in India. The main results are of general interest as they provide a striking example of Indian produce of intrinsically good quality losing ground by reason of adulteration of the clumsiest character. The Tuticorin sample of Coriander contained about three-tenths per cent of stalk—a figure which coincides closely with that for Moroccan Coriander and the extraneous seeds and other grains amounted to also three-tenths per cent again the same as Moroccan Coriander but the extraneous material, in other words dirt, amounted to over 20 per cent as against less than one per cent for Moroccan produce. A sample from Rangoon contained 1·68 per cent stalk which was certainly excessive but contained only 0·10 per cent other grains and less than 4 per cent of extraneous material. The figures for local Coimbotore Coriander as sold in the bazaar for local consumption are most instructive—other grains amounted to one-ninth per cent and stalk to one-eighth per cent, so that taking it all round the Coimbatore District sample was the cleanest of all those examined. Three Russian samples contained very little stalk but higher amounts of 'other grains and seeds' than the Indian samples.

The essential oil content, which may be said to determine the pungency and efficacy of a sample of Coriander, was also determined and the Indian samples were in no way inferior to the Moroccan samples but on the whole had rather a higher trend. In regard to the flavour of the seed and the characters of the essential oil, the Indian samples were found to be highly satisfactory.

It is obvious that with even reasonable attention to cleanliness. Indian Coriander can easily hold its own and it is important that steps to this end should be taken for India cannot afford to lose any of its markets for these minor agricultural products which in the aggregate mean so much to the cultivator and market gardener.

Charan Das,
Secretary, Imperial Council of
Agricultural Research.